Exhibit A

```
1
 1
                   IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                       NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
 2
                              EASTERN DIVISION
 3
      CAREMARK PCS HEALTH, L.P.,
                                        Docket No. 07 C 6272
 4
                     Plaintiff,
                                        Chicago, Illinois
 5
                                        November 13, 2007
                                        1:30 p.m.
 6
      WALGREEN COMPANY, an
      Illinois corporation,
 7
                     Defendant
 8
 9
                         TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
                     BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARK R. FILIP
10
11
     PRESENT:
12
     For the Plaintiff:
                                HOWARD M. PEARL
                                PETER J. KOCORAS
13
                                Winston & Strawn LLP
                                35 East Wacker Drive
14
                                Chicago, Illinois 60601-9703
15
                                ANDREW B. BLOOMER RICHARD C. GODFREY
     For the Defendant:
16
                                MICHAEL A. DUFFY
17
                                Kirkland & Ellis LLP
                               200 East Randolph Drive
18
                                Chicago, Illinois 60601
19
20
21
22
23
     Court Reporter:
                                Lois A. LaCorte
                               219 South Dearborn Room 1918
24
                               Chicago, Illinois 60604
25
                                (312) 435-5558
```

This is a breach of contract case, and it's a breach of contract case on a hyper accelerated period, meaning the period in this case is limited. No one is going back over years to talk about alleged damages.

So the first question confronting the court is is there an adequate remedy at law here for this plaintiff on a claim for breach of contract. And what they have said is "Well, we suffered direct damages." They're at least \$75,000, they know that for sure, and we have had people who have gone out and been contacting plan participants and doing other things and that's additional cost. All of this is the type of stuff day in and day out in this court and other courts that's monetizable. That's the first point.

If there is an adequate remedy at law, and there is, and that's not something I think is even disputed, it's confirmed by the plaintiff with its filings and certainly its letter today, then the question ends there.

The question of irreparable harm. I don't think anyone would disagree with the idea that one can contemplate dire situations for any particular person, but irreparable harm, like any other requirement, can't be based on speculation. And there is a point here that I think is overlooked and that is this contract goes back to 2001. From 2001 through July of 2007, according to the plaintiffs, there is a 10-day termination period.